SEPTEMBER 18, 1788. THE NUMBER 321.

Virginia Gazette

AND

Bettie Wm & Jon Wade

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

WORCESTER, (Maſſ.) Auguſt 28.

Of the violent Tornado laſt week.

ON Tueſday laſt week, in the afternoon, the back parts of this country, were viſited with a moſt furious tornado, which came from the ſouth-weſt, and in its courſe extended many miles in width. By accounts from New-York, Connecticut, Vermont and New-Hampſhire, we learn that it was ſeverely felt in parts of all thoſe ſtates—as yet we have not been favoured with very particular accounts of the damage ſuſtained by this convulſion of nature, but as it extended over a large tract of country it muſt be great.—At Putney, in the ſtate of Vermont, a number of barns were unroofed, ſeveral cattle killed by the falling of trees, which in ſome places were broken off, and in others hurled up by the roots—much grain and many fruit trees were deſtroyed. In Dummerſton a young child was killed by the falling of a tree, as it was fleeing with its mother acroſs a wood to the houſe of the neareſt neighbour—ſcarcely a town in that vicinity, that has not ſuffered conſiderably by cattle being killed, buildings unroofed and blown down, and in ſome places the deva ſtation is marked by acres of ſturdy oaks being ſwept from their places by this terrible beſom of deſtruction. The wind blew for about 15 minutes ſouthwardly, and then ſuddenly varied ſouth-weſtwardly, ſeemingly with redoubled violence. The effects of the tornado appear ſimilar in Peterſham, Weſtminſter, and other towns in this country. The roads in many places were blocked up with fallen trees, ſome of which were two feet from the ground, and many were violently removed many yards diſtance —In our next we hope to be favoured with more particular accounts.

LANSINGBURGH, (N. York) Auguſt 25.

FEMALE FEDERALISM.

ON Thurſday the 14th inſtant, in imitation of the laudable example ſet them the day before by the gentlemen, the ladies of Half Moon diſtrict, joined by a number from Lanſingburgh, aſſembled at Waterford, and to manifeſt their attachment to the federal intereſt, formed as beautiful a proceſſion as ever was beheld: They were ſixty four in number, dreſſed with the utmoſt neatneſs and ſimplicity, without the aid of foreign gew gaws to embelliſh their perſons, but were, like Thompſon's Lavinia, "when unadorn'd, adorn'd the moſt"—Preceded by two ladies ſupporting the Conſtitution, ornamented with blue ribbon, on the end of a flag-ſtaff; they walked, two by two, at a proper diſtance, and in perfect order, through the different ſtreets, while the countenances of the numerous and reſpectable beholders revealed the tranſporting joy which reigned triumphantly within their breaſts on viewing the amiable eſpouſers of the federal cauſe. They then moved to the green weſt of the town, and beneath an elegant colonnade, permitted a large number of gentlemen to partake with them of the bounties of the tea-table. While the company were thus regaling, eleven cannon were diſcharged in honour of the event they were celebrating.

Tea being over, a drum, fife, and violin, gave the ſignal for a country dance, and the gentlemen handing out their partners, led down the dance in a perfect rural ſtyle. The dance ended, the ladies again form'd into a proceſſion, and, in the ſame manner as before, walked through the town; and to cloſe the order of the day, moved to a houſe prepared for their reception, ſafely depoſited the Conſtitution, and were again accompanied by the gentlemen in the innocent and elegant amuſement of dancing, from which the company retired at an early hour.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

IT is the opinion of well informed perſons in New Jerſey and Pennſylvania, that there is ten times the quantity of flax put in this year that was ever known, and it is very fine and abundant, from the favourable ſeaſon. The year 1789 will be the æra of eſtabliſhment to the linen manufactures. The greateſt enquires have been made of late for weavers of linen, who are well employed; and as wood has been 10/6 to 13/ per cord for months paſt, beef of a very good quality 4d, coal 16 to 18d, butter 6 to 10d, hay 30 to 40/ per ton, and houſe-rent low, the manufacturer, at the preſent good wages, muſt ſucceed.

A correſpondent remarks, that if the new government ſhould be ſummoned to aſſemble in a northern ſituation, remote from the centre of population, it muſt create a very alarming effect on the minds of the ſouthern citizens of the United States; for whenever there is a call of both Houſes of Legiſlature, on important queſtions, the northern ſtates, being in the vicinity, and their members having but a ſmall diſtance to travel, will be enabled to appear with all their force, and outvote their opponents, ſome of whom will have to come upwards of a thouſand miles through bad roads.

Since the publication of the journals of Congreſs reſpecting the queſtion on the place where the Fœderal Government ſhould aſſemble, a correſpondent has favoured us with the reſpective pretenſions of thoſe places which have been in nomination, according as they regard centrality and population.

New-York has 17 repreſentatives to be ſent from the northward, which, multiplied by 40 000, (being the number of inhabitants for each repreſentative, as ſettled by the Convention) makes 68 000 inhabitants.

42 repreſentatives from the ſouthward, at the ſame rate makes		1,680 000
Philadelphia,	27 on one ſide makes	1,080,000
	30 on the other ſide	1,200 000
Baltimore,	23 on one ſide, makes	920,000
	36 on the other	1,440,000

So that, by this ſcale New-York has the worſt pretenſions to centrality and population, and is proportionally much further removed from the centrality of local ſituation. The centre of the population of the Union evidently falls in ſome part of Pennſylvania—why then are meaſures neceſſary to the exiſtence of the Union delayed, to carry the Government from this central poſition?

Theſe are characteriſtic evidences of different pretenſions, which require no refinement of policy to diſcover, and which the people at large throughout the Union can determine, as well as the great Council of the nation.

AMERICAN FUR TRADE.

From Mr. NANCREDE's tranſlation.

LORD SHEFFIELD, whom we always quote with confidence, *when he deſcribes the advantages of the United States*, does not grant that they poſſeſs the fur trade excluſively, but he very judiciouſly views them as dangerous competitors to Canady.

The proximity of the vaſt ſettlement, which the Americans are now engaged in improving at Pittſburg, and in many of their diſtant poſſeſſions, muſt gradually render their trade very advantageous to them, and procure them a ſhare in the large profit thence ariſing; which Canada has enjoyed, almoſt excluſively, ſince the year 1763.

In effect, thoſe regions, ſituated between the waters of the lake Ontario and thoſe of the Miſſiſippi, which are traverſed by that multitude of rivers which fall into the ſouthren and northweſtern parts of Erie, of Michigan and Superior as far as Ouiſconſing, and even as far as the lake of the Woods; the laborious undertakings, in which the Virginians are now engaged, to render the Potowmack river navigable up to the Allegany; the probability of another communication with the different waters, by means of the weſtern branches of the Suſquehannah; beſides the facility with which the inhabitants of New York uſed to go to Niagara before the war, by going up the Hudſon river as far as Albany, then croſſing the Mohawk river, and next the ſmall lake of Oneida, and from thence, by means of ſome eaſy conveyance, going down the Oſwego river, at the mouth of which the Ontario forms an excellent harbour. All theſe, and many other circumſtances depending not only on the ſituation, but likewiſe on the climate, proximity, &c. muſt, in a few years, put a large ſhare of the fur trade in the hands of the Americans.

Theſe advantages will be ſtill more certain when the Engliſh ſhall have evacuated the forts of Niagara, the large ſettlements of the Heights, and that of the Michilimakinack. Although they are, by the treaty of peace, to enjoy with the Americans the portages of the navigation on the lakes; yet they will not have it in their power to contend for it with the latter any longer; for, it is to be obſerved, that the northern and northeaſtern parts of the continent included in the Engliſh limits as far as the lands of Hudſon's Bay, are infinitely colder, more mountainous, and poorer, and have no rivers but ſuch as are full of rapid falls; conſequently this trade will not be carried on with the ſame facility, nor will it be ſo abundant.

They ſtill will have left excluſively the communication from Montreal with the Highlands, through the large river of the Owtawas, which flows into the river St Lawrence, at the lake of the Two Mountains, nine miles from that city; but its rapidity, or rather its furies, and everlaſting falls, will render this way, if not impracticable, at leaſt always very expenſive and precatious.

The quantity of fur exported from the northern parts of America to Great Britain, has amounted to yearly near one million of livres, eſtimated from the freight, during the years 1768, 69 and 70. The exports of buck ſkins amounted to 800,000 livres, beſides the hides, which the Americans received in exchange from Jamaica, and the Spaniſh ſettlements.

The ſales of fur which take place in London every ſpring, produced in 1782, 4700 l. It was a little increaſed in 1783, and in 1784. it exceeded 5,000,000 livres. All this fur is paid for by the Engliſh manufacturers, and one-fourth part of it is worked in England, where its worth is doubled. Now this valuable trade, which is carried on through the medium of Quebec, will certainly fall, as ſoon as the fortifications they ſtill poſſeſs are reſtored to the Americans. To this conſideration, rather than the pretended compaſſion of the Royaliſts, ſhould be attributed the delay of that reſtitution; a period which the Engliſh anticipate with ſorrow.

On the virtues of a Billard-Table.

NOTHING but the virtue of the people is wanting to ſecure and perfect that glorious ſyſtem of juriſprudence, which the wiſdom of our ſenators has preſcribed, and our arms have ſecured. Without virtue, freedom is a curſe—liberty a looſe for licentiouſneſs—and independence breaks down the political mounds, which from neceſſity might have withſtood the torrent of vice.

The natural diſpoſition of mankind, is originally much the ſame in all nations—external circumſtances influencing that diſpoſition, muſt be the ſources of a national characteriſtics. This influence is acquired firſt from our paſſion for novelty, but continued from habit. The paſſion for novelty is conſtitutional. Adam and Eve had it in paradiſe. No man, therefore, can be to blame for poſſeſſing it—he is only anſwerable for his coduct, under the influence of it. Let virtue direct it and the end is very laudable—it will be attended with glorious effects.

This cauſed the great improvements in arts during the war, and the refinements in manners which are viſible in and characteriſe this country. Few nations ever made ſuch rapid ſtrides. The many inſtances wherein we have refined upon our former manners, it would be tedious to repeat. I will confine myſelf to one improvement, whoſe happy effects, from its novelty, are not univerſally known. For the benefit of friends to mental improvement—to the refinement of human nature—and to the happineſs of ſociety, the theme of this ſhall be, THE VIRTUES OF A BILLIARD TABLE.

The art of playing dexterouſly on this table is one of the moſt elegant accompliſhments of gentlemen of ſpirit and ſpunk in every quarter of the refined world.

There is ſomething in it peculiarly adapted to the happy political conſtitution of the ſtate. It reduces all to a perfect level. The ſot, merchant, cobler, captain, blackſmith, ſpruce gallant, pickpocket and jockey, are all hail fellows well met, and, agreeable to the true ſpirit of republicaniſm, merit is the only criterion of eminence.

Such a general and promiſcuous collection muſt certainly have a moſt happy influence upon the gay and thoughtleſs youths who are among them. It was ever a virtue in the young to revere and imitate the aged. Happy for them it is, that there they may follow the example of thoſe whoſe grey hairs ſtimulate them to a redemption of their time, by the conſtant repetition of MEMENTO MORI.

Idleneſs is attended with moſt unhappy conſequences in all ſocieties. One eſſential virtue of the billiard table is to open a genteel employment for thoſe who would otherwiſe have nothing to do; and ſo happy is the effect, that when once engaged, the riſque of health and intereſt are ſcare ſufficient to call aſide their paſſionate attention.

By the pleaſures of ſociety, and the genial warmth of merry Bacchus and the flowing bowl, we imbibe the feelings of the patriot and philanthropiſt.

Are you a moraliſt? Here you may draw a leſſon of improvement—a philoſopher? Here you may apply the principles of your profeſſion—a mathematician? Here you may put in practice the rules of your art—the art of leveling—the uſe of diagonals—the momentum of impinging bodies—the compounded rection of oblique forces—the perfect equality of the angles of incidence and reflection, with almoſt the whole ſcience of trigonometry, ſo uſeful for ſeamen.

In ſhort, this excellent employment inſpires us with reverence for religion, by frequently addreſſing, invoking, and calling upon the name of that ſacred majeſty, who diſpoſes the fortune of our game. To cloſe all it opens a uſeful ſchool for the knowledge of human nature—it diſplays in the moſt lively pictures, the whole catalogue of paſſions which torture the ſoul; from the beginning of fear and anxiety, the anguiſh of grief—and black deſpair, which ends the wretch in horror.

To the puſilanimous and faint hearted I whiſper, that they need not fear the laſh of authority, or the ſtern hand of power—our wiſe legiſlature not only connive at this efficacious accompliſhment, and their emerged conſciences not only ſwallow up the pretended ſcruple, but MIRABILE DICTU! make it a means for the ſupport of government.

LONDON, June 26.

BY a letter from Elſineur, dated June 14, we learn, that the Swediſh fleet, of ſixteen ſail of the line and four frigates, have been ſeen three days ago off Gothland, ſuppoſed to be intended to eſcort above fifty gallies, and double the number of tranſports, with about 40,000 troops, towards the borders of Finland, where the Ruſſians ſeem pretty much unguarded, and not advancing very faſt with their fleet at Cronſtadt, at which place only three ſail of the line were hauled out of the Mole, and there was ſo great a mortality among them, that forty men died daily from among the crew of each ſhip.

June 27. The great and reſpectable character at the head of the late proteſt, preſented by the Peers and Prelates of France to the King, is, his Moſt Serene Highneſs, Louis Jean De Bourbon, Duc de Penthievre, and Admiral of France. He is a legitimate Prince of the blood royal, being deſcended from the late Duc de Penthievre natural ſon of Louis XIV. His fortune is very conſiderable, which go amongſt the children of the Duke of Orleans, having no iſſue but the Dutcheſs of Orleans. His conſequence is great as well on account of his high birth and titles, as his office of Admiral, to which he was appointed in 1734. His amiable qualities, his great liberality, and unbounded charity, make him univerſally eſteemed and beloved, particularly around his ſeat in Normandy, where his name is never mentioned without ſome appellation deſcriptive of his goodneſs; and his death as much dreaded among the Normans as that of a common parent. His very delicate health, and advanced time of life (being born 16th November 1725) have lately prevented him from taking any active part in ſtate affairs.

A Daniſh ſquadron (which is the more ſingular) alſo paſſed the Rock a few days before our advices came away; and the ſquadrons of the Barbary Powers, inſtead of aſſiſting the ſaid fleets, conformable to their promiſes given lately to the Court of Spain (their new ally) were uniting with a view of attacking them, and ſtopping their progreſs.

In the mean time the Britiſh ſquadron, under the command of Commodore Coſby, were at Leghorn in a total ſtate of inactivity, and too inconſiderable to give that conſequence to the flag of Great Britain which it ſo juſtly merits.

THUNDER STORM.

Between three and four o'clock Thurſday afternoon, a greater fall of rain than has been remembered for many years began, and continued inceſſantly for two hours, accompanied by ſome tremendous claps of thunder, and ſeveral flaſhes of lightning. The ſtreets were totally impaſſable for foot paſſengers; and particularly at Northumberland houſe, where St. Martin's lane joins the main ſtreet, the current was ſo violent, that for ſome time horſes in carriages were ſcarcely able to keep their feet About Charing croſs, and in all the ſtreets adjoining the water ſide from the Strand, the lower parts of the houſes were entirely under water. Near the bottom of Northumberland ſtreet, ſuch a ſtoppage took place in the ſewer, that it burſt up the pavement, and half the ſtreet acroſs; and ſo entirely ſapped the foundation of the houſe uſed as the Coal Metre's Office, that the inhabitants quitted it; and it was only prevented from falling by props put to it in various places.

During the above ſtorm of rain, a ball of fire burſt, with the loudeſt report almoſt ever heard, about the middle of New-George ſtreet, and damaged and broke many windows.

Between four and five o'clock, by one convulſive and tremendous motion, part of the wall of the ditch in Tower-hill, and near the Tower gates was hurled down to the diſtance of near twenty yards, and an opening rent in the earth to about forty yards: And on the oppoſite, or eaſt ſide of Tower-hill, at the ſame time attended with a terrible ruſhing of waters, a rent has been made in the earth from the end next St. Catharine's, as far as the oppoſite corner to King-ſtreet, the bottom of the Minories. The aperture is in ſome places near two yards wide, and in many ſix yards deep.

The account we can collect from the ſpectators of this extraordinary event is, that the earth began to open about the ſize of a man's hand, and continued venting up, and widening as above deſcribed.

We cannot learn the cauſe of this convulſion: But leave it to thoſe more converſant in the hiſtory of nature to aſcertain.

In almoſt every part of London, the effects of this ſtorm have been experienced in ſome degree. During the thunder and lightning Thurſday afternoon, the mate of a veſſel from the Weſt Indies, who had been ſtruck with the palſy in the right ſide during his voyage home, which rendered his leg and arm quite uſeleſs, received a ſhock from a flaſh of lightning, that reſtored his ſeemingly decayed limbs to their original function, with little or no damage from the electric fire, except ſinging his coat and burning a part of his cheeks. The room was filled with a ſtrong ſulpherous ſmoke, which remained for ſeveral minutes.

The following extraordinary affair happened in the vicinity of Hanover-ſquare a few days ſince: A country gentleman who had viſited London, only for winter amuſements, being well aſſured that his wife was carrying on an intrigue with a certain Major, he laid the following plan, which was put in execution: He went ſeemingly to Maidſtone for a few days, but returning on the night of the day he departed, he found the happy pair locked in each other's arms: He did not, however, challenge the adulterer to ſingle combat, as is ſometimes the cuſtom—but he cauſed him and the adulterеſs to be handcuffed and fettered by the legs in bed together, and yoked to the bedſtead. In this ſituation, he having decently covered them, he ſent to their intimate friends and acquaintance and uſhered them into the room, pointing out the modern Mars and Venus with great philoſophic compoſure, and aſking each if this "was not a ſorry ſight."—This kind of bed-room viſiting was continued for four days, during which time he allowed the lovers nothing but bread and water.

If the Engliſh officers complain of being ſuperſeded by brother officers, what muſt the Ruſſian commanders feel, when the celebrated Paul Jones is ſet over their heads.

Tueſday died at his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, the Right Hon Lord Say and Sele. The death of this nobleman was the conſequence of an act over which it is impoſſible that the veil of ſecrecy can be thrown. For ſome days previous to his Lordſhip's death, an uncommon degree of inquietude ſeemed to incumber his ſpirits; he frequently burſt into tears, but aſſigned no ſatisfactory motive for his uneaſineſs. On the morning of his diſſolution, he ſubmitted to have his hair dreſſed; but appeared very impatient during this operation: Soon after the ſervant quitted his preſence, he ſeized a ſword, which about four years ſince was given him by the Duc de Conflans, and ſtabbing himſelf violently in three different parts of the body, almoſt immediately expired.

July 3. A warrant paſſed the Royal ſignature laſt week for granting Sir Frederick Haldimand, late Governour of Quebec, the ſum of 3504l. 16s. 10d. for law expences incurred during the time he filled that poſt.

At the ſame time a warrant alſo paſſed the Royal ſignature, for granting to Evan Nepean, Eſq; one of the under Secretaries of State, the ſum of 15,007l. 1s. 8d. expended in preſents to the Indian Chiefs in Canada

Saturday evening, at twenty-ſix minutes after ſeven, arrived at the ſpot whereon Old Hick's Hall ſtood, in St John ſtreet, Smithfield, Mr. Powell, who ſet off from that place on Sunday ſe'nnight, to walk to York and back in ſix days, making in the whole a diſtance of 404 miles. He reached Micklegate-Bar, in York, laſt Wedneſday, (the third day) ſome minutes before two o'clock, from which place, after ſome refreſhment and reſt, he ſet off at five in the afternoon, and was twenty miles on his way back the ſame evening.

A certain merchant, well remembered at the Royal Exchange, who lately died ſuddenly, left in his bureau an epiſtle written to one of his correſpondents, which he had not ſealed. His ſagacious clerk, ſeeing it neceſſary to ſend the letter, wrote at the bottom, by way of poſtſcript, ſince writing the above I have died.

July 4. By a letter from Paris we have learnt, that the way which the Parliament of that city became acquainted with what was going on at the King's printing-office at Verſailles, during the time it was ſo long ſurrounded by troops, previous to the iſſuing the new edicts, was, that one of the printers found means to encloſe the heads of them in a ball of glazed earth, which he got conveyed to M. D'Eſpremeil, the member who was exiled. On this intelligence he founded that famous proteſt to the French King, of the 9th of May, which was the cauſe of his diſgrace.

So effectually ſtopped are all the communications of the Preſs at Paris, that by a gentleman returned from thence, we learn, that in thoſe towns where no actual commotion has taken place, the lower ſort of people have heard nothing of the late political diſputes between the King and Parliament.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, March 22.

"The Grand Vizir has pitched his tents three leagues from the city, and ſets off the day after to-morrow on his march to the Danube. He will firſt go to Adrianople, where he means to halt three days, and to reach Philippolis in eight days; he will ſtop there two days, and will in ſix days get to Sophia, and in as many more to Niſſa, only remaining two days in each of the two laſt places. At Niſſa he will unite all his army together, which will take up 8 or 10 days, and in 15 days he will march from thence to Belgrade. If this itinerary is exact, the Grand Vizir will arrive at the place of his deſtination by the 20th of May. The ſecond diviſion of the Captain Pacha's fleet has ſailed, and is at preſent at anchor at Bujukdere. It has been reported for theſe few days that M. Morduinow is already cruiſing with his ſquadron in the Black-Sea, which ſeems to have haſtened the departure of the Ottoman fleet."

The Turks at Belgrade have received a reinforcement of between 4 and 5000 men; ſo that this important place from the beſt accounts, has at this time 18,000 men to defend it.

One of the moſt remarkable inſtances of diſpatch in the tayloring buſineſs perhaps ever heard of was performed on Monday evening laſt.—A gentleman who had a card of invitation for the Knights ball, being told it was neceſſary to go full dreſſed, and having no full ſuit by him, ſent to his taylor at five o'clock that evening to know whether it was practicable to make him up one in time, offering him his own price if he could accompliſh it The taylor undertook it, and the ſuit was ſent home, fit for putting on, at half an hour after eight o'clock the ſame evening.

A few days ago a brickmaker in Liverpool, for a wager of a guinea, moulded 1004 bricks in an hour, being ſupplied with clay by four carriers. The terms of the wager were, that he did not mould 900 in the time.

It is a circumſtance perhaps not generally known, that the tenure by which the Duke of Marlborough holds Blenheim-houſe, and an eſtate of 5000l. a year, is on condition of ſending annually to the ſovereign on the 1ſt of Auguſt, before 12 o'clock at noon, a ſmall white ſilk flag, emblazoned with the arms of France; which flag is ſpread on a table in Windſor-caſtle.

Monday died George Heſſe, Eſq; at his houſe in the Adelphi. The manner of his death renders the circumſtance ſtill more unfortunate. About two o'clock he came home, and went into his library, where it appears he wrote five letters, which were found upon the table, addreſſed to the following perſons: Mrs. Heſſe, ſen. his wife, Mr. Agar, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Woodman; after which he charged very lightly one of his own travelling piſtols, and putting it into his mouth, diſcharged it. The ball went through his head, and was found on the Sopha. The report was not heard by any of the ſervants in the houſe. About 8 in the morning, the maid ſervant went in to open the windows, and ſeeing a man's leg on the ſopha on opening the door, ſhe ran down to tell the valet that ſome man had broke into the houſe. On coming into the room, he immediately perceived it was his maſter, who was lying at his length on the ſopha, with the piſtol in his right hand, acroſs his breaſt. The letters above mentioned were on the table, with his watch and penknife.—On Sunday Mr. Heſſe dined with Lord Gage, from whence he went to the Club at Philimore's and on leaving that, immediately went home. The whole of the evening he was remarkably thoughtful, and for many weeks paſt had ſhewn ſymptoms of inſanity. Whatever may have been his errors, all thoſe who in happier days remember this gentleman, will lament the loſs of his very liberal and fine feelings, too eaſily led into expences above his fortune, and too exquiſite to ſurvive diſgrace if it ſhould have been incurred.

The widow of the unfortunate Mr. Heſſe remains inconſolable and ſtupified with grief; ſhe has conſtantly locked herſelf in the room with the deceaſed, ſitting by his ſide with his hand incloſed in her's and will not be ſeparated, or admit any perſon to come in.

During the ſitting of the Coroner's inqueſt, ſhe went into an adjoining cloſet, and returned immediately on their withdrawing. She has deprived herſelf of a beautiful head of hair, and made a determination never to mix with the world again. One of the executors, Mr. W——, is the only perſon who has been permitted to ſee her. Such inſtances of attachment, however diſtreſſing and unavailing, are in theſe times ſo great a rarity, that they merit recording, and do honour to the ſex.

The attempt upon the life of the King of France, is probably to be conſidered as a prelude to more formidable aſſaults, and ſuch as may be productive of more deciſive conſequences It is certain that the Parliaments are highly in favour of the people, and are deemed the ſtrenuous aſſerters of popular freedom. The meaſures which have lately been taken to abridge their privileges, and degrade their character, are therefore generally reſented: And as the King is ſuppoſed in theſe matters to have been governed by his own inclinations, rather than influenced by the Councils of his Miniſters, his Majeſty is ſelected as the chief object of public indignation: And when the hatred of a people is thoroughly rouſed, it ſeldom ſubſides till it is ſatisfied.

A correſpondent, who may be relied on as to the matter of fact, but who is apt to dip his deſcriptive pencil in too ſtrong colours, tells us that the country, owing to the want of rain, is burnt to an abſolute cinder, that it will require ſuch another ſhower as fell at the deluge, to clothe the ſalamander'd earth with verdure, and that the roads are ſo pulveriſed, that travelling upon them is like croſſing the Lybian and Arabian deſarts.

ABERDEEN, June 10.

ON Sunday ſe'nnight the wood of Glentanner was diſcovered to be on fire, ſuppoſed to have been wilfully done. The dry weather, and a briſk breeze of wind, favoured the ravage of the flames; and though all the neighbouring country uſed every effort to check the progreſs of the fire, it was not ſtopped till about five hundred acres were conſumed. "Dr. JOHNSON ſaid there were no no trees in Scotland!"

HUDSON, (N. York), Auguſt 28.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman, in the north-eaſterly part of Hillſdale, to a friend in this city, dated Auguſt 20.

"YESTERDAY a ſcene was exhibited, in our neighbourhood, which conſidering its approach, progreſs, and conſequences, has not been equalled within the memory of our oldeſt inhabitants. The day had paſſed, from morning till about 4 o'clock, P. M. attended by ſhowers, the air remarkably thick and ſultry, the wind at ſouth-eaſt, when it chopp'd round, as it were in an inſtant, and blew a moſt violent hurricane from the north-weſt, attended by an amazing deluge of rain, it could hardly, however, with propriety be called rain, it wore rather the appearance of large rivers precipitated from huge mountains, and driven through the atmoſphere by the irreſiſtible force of the wind. The fall of theſe ærial cataracts almoſt inſtantaneouſly ſwelled our ſmall domeſtic ſtreams into dangerous torrents. The little brook which runs almoſt within our piazza, and was ſcarcely noticed but by geeſe and children, aroſe to a Jordan like importance. The ſudden and ſurpriſing riſe and roar of water, attended by the continued cruſh of the ſtupendous pines, which, as it were, hung nodding over our houſes, combined with ideas ever accompanying extraordinary phenomena, afforded to me the moſt ſublime, the moſt ſtrikingly ſolemn, and awful ſcene I ever before beheld; it was, however, ſhort, the conſequences not ſo alarming as might have been expected. A neighbour of mine, I hear, is badly hurt, ſome oxen and ſheep killed, fences, mill-dams, potaſh works, &c. &c. &c, ſuffered very much, but I believe not ſo much here, as thoſe lying lower down and further from the place where the devaſtation firſt began. Indian corn, and almoſt every ſpecies of domeſtic vegetation, is laid level with the ground."

On Thurſday laſt, the regiment under the command of Major Manſfield, was reviewed at Claverack, by adjutant General Piſh, their appearance gained the applauſe of the General, and did honour both to the officers and ſoldiers. The Independent artillery company, under the command of Capt. Lieut. Frothingham, belonging to this city and Claverack, made a very martial appearance, the company being nearly full and generally in uniform; they have from the beginning diſcovered a degree of ambition and emulation, which has conduced much to their preſent perfection in military manœuvres, and does them great honour. The troop of horſe, under the command of Capt. Peter B. Ten Broeck, exceeded the expectations of every one. it conſiſts at preſent of between 40 and 50, about 20 of whom were in uniform; in fine the appearance of the companies in general gave great ſatisfaction to the ſpectators, but more eſpecially to thoſe who contemplate, that our happineſs and ſafety depends much on a well regulated militia—it precludes the neceſſity and danger of a ſtanding army, and in the end will be our defence from foreign invaſions, our ſecurity againſt internal inſurrections, our ſhield to liberty and property.

The 18th and 19th inft. was experienced in this country an exceſſive flood of rain. It continued for nearly 48 hours, almoſt without ceſſation, and towards the cloſe very faſt; much damage has been done on the low lands, by carrying off hay, corn, &c. Mr. Thomas Jenkins of this place, ſuſtained conſiderable damage, a mill dam, which he had juſt completed, was broken down, with great violence; his mill ſomewhat miraculouſly eſcaped. We learn that it has actually carried off a number of mills between this and Albany. Its effects, we fear, will be ſeverely felt both at the northward and weſtward.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

IN the gale of wind on Tueſday laſt week, the ſloop of war, belonging to the Marquis de SAINEVILLE's ſquadron, was diſmaſted—and was towed into the Road, on Sunday laſt.

The French ſquadron, we are told, brought in the Captain and crew of an American veſſel, that was ſhipwrecked near Cape Francois. They were put on wages, on board the ſquadron, and aſſiſted in piloting the fleet to our coaſt.

ALBANY, Auguſt 25.

HIS Excellency the Governour, with the other commiſſioners for holding treaties—his Excellency Baron Mautier, Ambaſſador from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the United States—ſome private gentlemen, and Peter Otſiquette, the Indian Prince, left this city on Saturday morning for Fort Schuyler.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Muſkingum to his friend in Boſton, dated July 9. 1788.

THIS place exceeds all for elegance of ſituation and climate. I've no doubt 'twill be a great city for trade in a few years. The Indians appear very civil to us. We have perch, pickerrel and cat fiſh; weighing each between 24 and 30 pounds. Laſt Friday being the 4th of July, a public entertainment was made, by ſubſcription: 14 toaſts were drank. 13 cannon were fired twice, one in the morning and one in the afternoon when the toaſts were drank. An oration was delivered on the occaſion.

"The governor arrived this day, upon which 14 guns were fired from the garriſon.

"Trees are very large here; there's one in particular whoſe circumference is 44 feet and 2 inches; ſo that were it cut out in the middle, a countryman might eaſily drive a waggon through without touching either ſide.—Within theſe few days corn has grown 9½ inches in 24 hours. There is to be ſeen the ruins of an ancient city in this place, the ſight thereof fills, the moſt curious and ingenious with aſtoniſhment."

We learn that the Indians at Niagara are ſo jealous and troubleſome, that it renders the ſituation of the ſettlers there extremely uncomfortable and dangerous. Grain is plenty, but there is no market, for want of any tolerable cheap way of getting it down to a ſea-port.

Sept. 9. It having been repreſented to Congreſs, that ſeveral diſorderly perſons ſettled on the frontiers of North Carolina, in the vicinity of Chota, have, in open violation of the treaty with the Cherokees, made intruſions upon their hunting grounds, and committed many unprovoked outrages upon the ſaid Cherokees, who, by the ſaid treaty, have put themſelves under the protection of the United States—*The United States in Congreſs aſſembled*, have, therefore, iſſued their proclamation, dated the firſt day of September, 1788, ſtrictly forbidding all ſuch unwarrantable intruſions and hoſtile proceedings againſt the ſaid Cherokees; and enjoining all thoſe who have ſettled upon ſaid hunting grounds, to depart with their families and effects without loſs of time, as they ſhall anſwer their diſobedience at their peril—Provided, that ſaid proclamation ſhall not be conſtrued as requiring the removal of the people ſettled between the fork of French Broad and Holſtein rivers; and that nothing contained in ſaid proclamation ſhall be conſidered as affecting the territorial claims of the ſtate of North Carolina.

A correſpondent aſks, why is the almoſt unanimous voice of the people treated with neglect? Why are the deareſt intereſts of America, and the wiſhes of her beſt citizens, diſregarded? In fine, why have not Congreſs complied with the recommendation of the Federal Convention, in organizing the new government, when adopted by NINE ſtates? The plan propoſed by that auguſt body, has been re-echoed by eleven ſtates, a conſiderable while ſince; yet, ſtrange to tell! (in a republican government) the great voice of the people has not been reſpected by our rulers; and the impending ruin which has long threatened to overwhelm the United States, inſtead of rouſing them to action, ſeems to have thrown them into a lethargy, fatal to the proſperity of their country. But we are told, forſooth, that they cannot agree in appointing a place of meeting for the New Congreſs. This, to ſay the beſt of it, is but a childiſh tale—Surely they cannot fix upon any permanent place of reſidence for their ſucceſſors, who will have the power of determining for themſelves. This being the caſe, would it not be prudent in them to avoid the trouble and expence of moving from New York at preſent? Which they muſt do, ſhould they appoint any other place for the firſt meeting of the Federal Government. It is to be hoped, that they will immediately awake to a ſenſe of their duty; to a ſenſe of their own dignity; and not ſuffer unintereſting and trivial debates to engage their attention, at this alarming, this important criſis. Let the place of meeting be New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, nay, the banks of Potowmack, Ohio, or Miſſiſippi; let it be any where, but for Heaven's ſake, let the VOX POPULI prevail; let the government be put in motion.

CARLISLE, (Penn.) Auguſt 27.

THE linen manufacture is rapidly improving in this county, many induſtrious people are ſupplying themſelves at the ſtores with neceſſaries for their families in exchanging for linen cloth, others are paying debts from the fruits of their labors in that branch. This article promiſes to be a valuable remittance to Baltimore, as a great deal of coarſe cloth is wanted in that ſtate for the cloathing of their negroes. It is to be hoped that ſome linen will ſoon be manufactured fit for wear in families, and thus make any importation of that article from any foreign place altogether unneceſſary.

Our farmers are ſhewing a laudable emulation, in encreaſing their ſtock of ſheep. This circumſtance has cauſed mutton to be ſcarce and dear at our market for ſome time paſt. But this inconvenience will ſoon be amply repaid, by the improvement of the woollen branch of manufactures.

BALTIMORE, *September* 9.

ON the 6th of June laſt the Britiſh Houſe of Commons granted a full compenſation to the inhabitants of Weſt Florida, for their loſſes, in conſequence of the ceſſion of that territory to Spain, amounting altogether to upwards of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

The ſame day, in the courſe of the intereſting debate in the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting the claims of the American loyaliſts, (who were highly complimented by many eminent orators, for their fidelity and fortitude) Mr. Pitt took occaſion to obſerve, that, in his opinion, the loyaliſts could not call upon that Houſe to make compenſation for their loſſes as a matter of ſtrict juſtice; but that they, moſt undoubtedly, had ſtrong claims on their generoſity and compaſſion. Mr Fox, Mr. Burke, and other diſtinguiſhed characters, were decidedly of opinion, that giving the loyaliſts relief was not a matter of liberality, nor a matter of compaſſion, but that they had a STRICT RIGHT.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Chiſel, July 14 1788

ALMOST violent war has juſt broke out between the people of Holſtein and the Cherokee and the Chickamawgeo Indians. It is ſaid that the whites at different times this ſpring and ſummer, have loſt about 60 perſons, and the Indians have loſt 90; amongſt which are the Fool Warrior, Old Taſel, and Old Abraham, the Hanging Maw's brother, who is principal chief of thoſe nations; and the following towns, on the Teneſee, are evacuated, and ſeveral of them were in flames before the Indians left them: Highwaſee; Chilhowa, Citico, Chota, Toco, Big Tallica, Big Iſland, Coyetch. Hoſtilities appeared to be carried on by both parties with all the malice, horror, and implacable hatred imaginable; ſo God only knows where it will ſtop."

Arrived at Norfolk, the brigantine Mary, Captain Mackey, in 8 weeks from London.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Thomas, Vickory, South-Carolina.
Hope, Bruce, London.
Brig Fancy, Pitrvaux, Guernſey.
Schooner Regulator, White, New-York.
Sloop Trinidad, Coſtra, Curacoa.
Dolphin, Ramſay, Baltimore.
Solicitor General, Wood, Antigua.
Salem, Mumford, Salem.
William, Sequine, New-York.
Richmond, Sequine, do.
Peggy, White, Baltimore.
Ann, Darrel, Jamaica.

CLEARANCES.

Schooner Columbia, Frenau, New York.
Sloop Polly, Morris, Antigua.
La Gentle, Lynham, Port-au-Prince.
Bellamy, Maſon, Maſſachuſetts.
Maxwell, Roſs, Grenada.
Friendſhip, Eldridge, North-Carolina.
Peterſburg Packet, Stratton, Gaudaloupe.
Two Couſins, Jenkins, New-York.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Frederickſburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Peterſburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portſmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

At a meeting of the Preſident and Profeſſors of the College of WILLIAM & MARY, *Auguſt* 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, that the Burſar be directed to give notice to the ſurveyors of counties who have failed to pay the proportion of their fees due to the College, that ſuits will moſt certainly be commenced againſt all who do not diſcharge their arrears before the firſt day of January, 789.

☞ The Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN, of the city of Richmond, will ſettle on behalf of the Burſar with the ſurveyors who may find it convenient to apply there for that purpoſe. (6w)

AN ANCHOR

Was taken up on Tueſday laſt at CITY POINT,

SUPPOSED to weigh from 12 to 1400 weight. It appears to have been lying there for ſome time. Any perſon who has loſt ſuch a one, and proving the ſame, may have it on paying charges, by applying to Captain VENTUS, at Portſmouth. (ll)

SEPTEMBER 11, 1788.

FOR SALE,

RECHERCHES *SUR LES* ETATS UNIS;

By a citizen of VIRGINIA,

Suppoſed to be *PHILIP MAZZIE*, Eſquire;

In four parts, contained in three volumes octavo,

NEATLY BOUND AND LETTERED.

THIS work deſerves the notice of every Virginian, who is ſolicitous to ſee the errors of Mably and Raynal, which injure the American name, oppoſed with ſucceſs; and is anxious to read an intereſting account of the origin and progreſs of the United States, in a ſhort compaſs. Although it is written in the French language, it will repay the reader for his trouble.

The three volumes may be had of THOMAS BREND, bookbinder and ſtationer, at the price of eighteen ſhillings.

Richmond, September 9.

The SUBSCRIBER

Having taken the TAVERN,

In the town of MANCHESTER,

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID MILLER,

Propoſes opening it on the firſt day of October.

HE flatters himſelf from the knowledge which he has obtained in the buſineſs, to give the greateſt ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to honour him with their company. He has good ſtables, and the beſt of forage for horſes, and the greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid to them.

The TAVERN I at preſent occupy in Powhatan county, will be continued under the management of Mr. SAMUEL MARSHALL, who engages to keep it as well furniſhed as it is at preſent; where travellers may be furniſhed as formerly, and on the ſame terms.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

Powhatan, September 9, 1788.

HORSES taken in by the day, week, or Month,

By PETER LEATH, Mancheſter.

FROM the flattering proſpects of the crops this ſeaſon, the ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has provided himſelf with good ſtables to accommodate 20 or 30 horſes; and propoſes furniſhing them with green and dry food as long as the ſeaſon will permit, at the following prices, to wit: (commencing the firſt of October) By the day 2/. and by the month £. 2 5. Thoſe gentlemen who favour him with their cuſtom may depend that the greateſt care ſhall be taken of their horſes, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents. He is alſo provided with good liquors of different kinds, lower than tavern charges in common.

MANCHESTER, September 6, 1788.

For Sale,

A Tract of LAND,

In the county of FREDERICK,

CONTAINING 2200 ACRES,

IT is acknowledged by all who know it, to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any of the ſame quantity in that county. A part of the land being leaſed for the term of ſeven years; I will ſell ſuch as is not, viz. Seven hundred and fifty acres to accommodate a purchaſer or purchaſers, which may be divided to ſuit them, but not leſs. Cash, or its equivalent in military certificates of the ſtate of Virginia, will be required for one half of the purchaſe, and bond with ſecurity for the balance.

HUGH NELSON.

York-Town, September 4, 1788.

☞ I do hereby give notice that I intend to petition the next Aſſembly to inveſt in me a fee-ſimple eſtate, in a certain tract of land lying in King William county, whereon Colonel Francis Weſt, now reſides.

STEPHEN BINGHAM.

King William, Auguſt 28, 1788.

AUGUST 9, 1788.

THERE is now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber living in Louiſa county, a black HORSE about 4 feet 10 inches high, hip ſhotten, branded on the near ſhoulder M. has a ſtar in his fore-head, and a ſnip on his noſe. Alſo an old ſaddle and bridle; the bridle appears to have been a waggon bridle from the make of it. Taken out of the poſſeſſion of Richard Pearl, who is now in the publick jail in the city of Richmond.

(1) THOMAS JOHNSON, jun.

POETRY.

THE AFRICAN.

WIDE over the tremulous sea.
The moon spreads her mantle of light,
And the gale gently dying away,
Breath'd soft on the bosom of night.

On the forecastle MARATON stood,
And pour'd forth his sorrowful tale;
His tears fell unseen in the flood,
His sighs pass'd unheard on the gale;

"Ah, wretch!" in wild anguish he cried,
From country and liberty torn!
Ah, MARATON would thou hadst died,
Ere o'er the salt waves thou wert borne.

Trough the groves *Angola* I stray'd,
Love and hope made my bosome their *home*,
For I talk'd with my favorite Maid,
Nor dreamt of the sorrow to come.

From the thicket the *man hunter* sprung,
My cries echoed loud through the air,
There was fury and wrath on his tongue,
He was deaf to the shrieks of despair.

Accurs'd be the merciless hand,
That his love could from *Maraton* tear;
And blasted this impotent hand,
That was sever'd from all I held dear.

Flow ye tears, down my cheeks ever flow,
Still let sleep from my eye-lids depart,
And still may the arrow of woe,
Drink deep of the stream of my heart.

But hark! on the silence of night,
My Adila's accents I hear;
And mornful beneath the wan light,
I see her lov'd image appear.

How o'er the smooth ocean she glides,
As the mist hangs light on the wave;
And fondly her lover she chides
That lingers so long from his grave.

"O Maraton! haste thee (she cries)
"Here the reign of oppression is o'er;
"The tyrant is robb'd of his prize,
And Adila sorrows no more."

Now sinking amidst the dim ray,
Her form seems to fade on my view:
O! stay thee—my Adila stay—
She beckons and I must pursue.

To-morrow the *White-man* in vain,
Shall proudly account me his slave:
My shackl'd I plunge in the main,
And swim to the realms of the BRAVE.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.

Northampton, in Bucks County, 16th Aug. 1788.

SIR,

FOR the information of the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, I communicate to you the success I have experienced this summer, of an experiment made to evade the destructive effects of the insect, commonly called the Hessian Fly.

About the middle of September last, I sowed one bushel of the yellow bearded wheat, which I had procured from Long-Island, on part of a piece of ground which had been manured with lime and dung, and had yielded a crop of Indian corn and one of flax. The quantity of ground occupied with this wheat, was on acre, one quarter, and fifteen perches, the produce of which was somewhat over thirty bushels of clean wheat, equal to about twenty four bushels to the acre, whilst the ground adjoining, of the same quality, produced about eight bushels to the acre of the common wheat.

The bearded wheat as well as the other kind had been much injured by the severity of the winter, so that many spots were entirely destroyed; yet what remained in the spring, grew up as wheat used to do, and did not appear to be injured by the fly, or anywise obstructed in its growth. The common wheat adjoining, from the luxuriance of the soil and uncommon fertility of the season, appeared struggling hard to get forward, but the bug so impeded its growth, that apparently not more than one third of the original stalks could come to perfection; and of those great part draggled down before harvest, so as to render its gathering extremely difficult.

From the success of this experiment, and many others of the same kind made in my neighbourhood, I am fully convinced, that the yellow bearded wheat, notwithstanding this destructive insect, may be raised to great perfection upon good land, provided it can be preserved in the fall.

This wheat, during the fall, and in it's tender state, doth not appear to be more secure against the fly than any other kind, and as we have not yet discovered any certain method, whereby to render it offensive to the insect in that state, it will be necessary that the farmer be not only attentive to the improvement of his soil, but that the grain be sowed late in the fall, or not until the fly disappears.

With the greatest esteem I am
Your very humble Servant,
HENRY WYNKOOP.

SAMUEL POWEL, Esq.
President of the Agricultural Society.

Published by Order of the Society.
SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS, Sec'ry.

THOMAS BREND,

Bookbinder & Stationer,

NEAR THE BRIDGE,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his business as usual, in all its various branches; where merchants may be furnished with compleat sets of account books made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and sheriffs with books for their different offices and all others with blank books of any sort or size. He has just come to hand a collection of books on various subjects, all of which are American editions, and many of them neatly bound and lettered, the prices are as low as any English books of the same size. Among them

POEMS,

In one neat Pocket Volume, price only Five Shillings, handsomely bound and lettered, (although the Edinburgh copy sold for Six Shillings Sterling in Blue Boards)

CHIEFLY IN THE

SCOTTISH DIALECT

BY

ROBERT BURNS,

The celebrated AYRSHIRE *ploughman*

The peculiar merit of this work is sufficiently evinced by the very numerous list of subscribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition (there being not less than sixteen hundred) among whom appears many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been presented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news papers of this and some other States, viz. *Man was made to Mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Despondency, an Ode, &c. &c.* which have been universally admired.

Extract from the MONTHLY REVIEW, for December 1786.

"These poems are chiefly in the comic strain. Some "are of the descriptive cast; particularly *Hallow e'en*, "which contains a lively picture of the magical tricks "that still are practised in the country at that season. "Sometimes they are in the elegiac strain, among "which class the reader will find much of nature in "the lines to a mouse, on turning up her nest with "the plough, in Nov. 1785—and those to a mountain-daisy, on turning one down with the plough, "in April 1786. In these we meet with a strain of "that delicate tenderness, which renders the Idylls "of Madam Deshouliers so peculiarly interesting. "His simple strain, artless and unadorned, seem to flow "without effort, from the native feelings of the heart "They are always nervous, sometimes inelegant, often natural, simple and sublime; yet his verses are "sometimes struck off with a delicacy, and artless "simplicity, that charms like the bewitching though "irregular touches of a Shakespear."

*** *I have printed Catalogues of the above Books.* T. B.

THE

AMPTHILL MILLS,

ARE in compleat order for manufacturing; and as the new crop of wheat is now coming in, merchants and others may be supplied with a quantity of flour or bread at a short notice —— Cash is given for good wheat delivered at the mill, by

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

☞ *Who wants to hire two good negro* COOPERS.

AUGUST 19, 1788.

TREASURY OFFICE,

AUGUST 23, 1788.

THE money in the funds appropriated to the payment of interest on the military debt, will be divided among the holders of *those warrants for the sixth years interest on military certificates*, which shall be brought into this office to be registered, between the date hereof, and the fourteenth day of October next as the law directs.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Will be Sold,

On the plantation whereon SAMUEL MAJOR, deceased, formerly lived in York county,

The 10th day of October next.

Twelve slaves, consisting of MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Belonging to the estate of the above deceased.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

RICHARD BOOKER, Adm'r

For London,

THE SHIP

THOMAS,

ELI VICKEREY, Master.

NOW lying at City Point, and one half of her cargo engaged, and is expected to sail by the first of October; will take in freight on liberty of consignment at seven pounds sterling per ton. Apply to Messrs. Stott and Donaldson, or Messrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Petersburg; Mr. James Heron, or Mr. George Nicolson, in Richmond; or the subscriber

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, September 1, 1788.

THE VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

To be run at the BOLLING-GREEN,

WILL commence on the second Tuesday in October next, and it is expected that the members of the club will meet the day before the races begins, in order to settle some matters of importance to them. There will be several days raceing, and there is no doubt but they will be equal to any ever seen in this country, as a considerable number of the first horses are now in training for them, and the best rules and regulations will be strictly observed.

Great attention will be paid to accommodate ladies and gentlemen that come a distance, for which purpose several very good houses (convenient to the race field) will be opened.

JOHN HOOMES, Secretary to the Club.

Bolling-Green, August 26, 1788.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, a bay MARE four feet six inches high, one hind foot white, neither docked or branded. Appraised to seven pounds.

THOMAS HAYES.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.